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OF THE UNITED STATES
EPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1941

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MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION NO. 451

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION NO. 451

Washington, D. C. November 1941

Motion Pictures of the United States Department of Agriculture 1941 [1]

Introduction

The motion pictures produced by the United States Department of Agriculture are of the instructional type. They are designed to disseminate information developed by the Department and cooperating agencies on agricultural subjects, such as improved methods in agriculture and home economics, production control, conservation, farm credit, forestry, land use, marketing, and kindred subjects, and to increase the effectiveness of cooperative extension work.

How Motion Pictures Are Distributed

The Department maintains a library of films which are available free of service charge from the Washington office on payment of transportation costs. Since these films are made for definite official purposes, the aim of distribution is to serve these purposes first. Limited distribution facilities make it impossible to comply with a large number of unofficial requests. However, a number of State organizations (see p. 3) cooperate in distributing Department films in their respective States and, in some instances, in States nearby. Applicants in these States are urged to apply to the State organization. Department employees and State extension workers may obtain prints on deposit with these organizations free of service charge for use in their work. However, to maintain this service, most of these organizations find it necessary to charge other borrowers a nominal service fee. All borrowers pay shipping charges.

Before films may be booked, some responsible person must assume liability for transportation charges, as well as for the safekeeping, proper use, and prompt return of prints.

When requesting films, and after checking film descriptions carefully, the following questions should be answered in your request. This information must be furnished before a booking can be made.

1. Are 16-millimeter or 35-millimeter films desired? (Most Department films are distributed in both widths, but not all.)

[1] Distributed by Motion Pictures Section, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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2. Do you wish sound films or silent films? (Some Department films are sound, others are silent, and still others are released in both sound and silent versions.)

3. For what dates inclusive do you want films, or for what period of time? (The former information is preferred.)

4. How many reels are desired for each booking? (This would be indicated best by grouping films with periods desired.)

5. For what purpose are the films to be used? (Please advise in reasonable detail.)

How Motion Pictures Are Purchased

Prints of the Department's films may be purchased at relatively low cost by authorized persons or organizations. Prices vary somewhat from year to year. Present prices per reel are approximately as follows: 16 mm. silent, black and white, $5.50—color, $28; 16 mm. sound, black and white, $5—color, $34; 35 mm., silent, $15; 35 mm. sound, $15. These prices are for 400-foot reels in the 16-mm. width, and 1,000-foot reels in the 35-mm. width. All prints are furnished on safety stock unless nitrate is specified.

Purchasers of new prints are required to pay transportation charges from the commercial manufacturer's laboratory. When negatives are not in the possession of the contractor, purchasers must pay for transportation of the negatives from Washington to the contractor.

The conditions governing purchase are that no changes whatever be made in the films without the approval of the Department, that credit to the Department be retained, and that no commercial advertising matter be added to the films or inserted in them.

State Institutions That Lend Department of Agriculture Films

Applications from the following States should be addressed to the institutions indicated. Applications from States not listed should be addressed to the Motion Pictures Section, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Arizona. Extension Division, University of Arizona, Tucson; also, Extension Division, University of California, Los Angeles.

California. Extension Division, University of California, Berkeley (serves northern California). Extension Division, University of California, 815 South Hill Street, Los Angeles (serves southern California).

Colorado. Bureau of Visual Instruction, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Florida. Department of Visual Instruction, General Extension Division, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Georgia. Division of General Extension, University System of Georgia, 223 Walton Street, NW., Atlanta.

Idaho. Department of Visual Instruction, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

Illinois. Visual Aids Service, University of Illinois, Champaign.

Indiana. Bureau of Visual Instruction, Extension Division, Indiana University, Bloomington.

Iowa. Visual Instruction Service, Iowa State College, Ames.

Kansas. Bureau of Visual Instruction, University Extension Division, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

Kentucky. Department of Visual Aids, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Michigan. Extension Service, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; also, Extension Service, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

Montana. Department of Visual Instruction. Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

Nebraska. Extension Division, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Nevada. Extension Division, University of California, Berkeley.

New Hampshire. Extension Service, University of New Hampshire, Durham.

New Jersey. New Jersey State Museum, Statehouse Annex, Trenton.

New Mexico. Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.

North Carolina. Bureau of Visual Instruction, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

North Dakota. Department of Information, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo.

Oklahoma. Extension Service, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater.

Oregon. Department of Visual Instruction, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

South Carolina. Extension Division, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

South Dakota. Extension Division, University of South Dakota, Vermillion; also, Extension Service, South Dakota State College of Agriculture, Brookings.

Tennessee. Division of University Extension, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Texas. Visual Instruction Bureau, University of Texas, Austin; also Extension Service, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station.

Utah. Extension Division, University of California, Berkeley.

Vermont. Robert Hull Fleming Museum, University of Vermont, Burlington.

Washington. Extension Service, State College of Washington, Pullman; also, Department of Visual Instruction, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

Wisconsin. Bureau of Visual Instruction, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Wyoming. Department of Visual Instruction, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

Alaska. Extension Service, University of Alaska, College.

Puerto Rico. Extension Service, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras.

Alphabetical Descriptive List of Films

A Heritage We Guard (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1940).

Traces the early exploitation of wildlife for hides and skins, gradual westward movement of trappers and settlers, and thoughtless exploitation of the land for ever-increasing crops which finally resulted in denudation, soil erosion, and disastrous dust storms. Shows the interrelation of wildlife and soil conservation, and steps taken to restore and conserve our natural resources. Unusually beautiful photography of bird and animal life.

Approved Sheep Management on National Forests (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1932).

Demonstrates the open-herding and one-night bedding system, with burros as pack animals. This system reduces the expense of camp tenders; the sheep have more and fresher grass; their wool does not become so dirty as under ordinary grazing conditions; there is a marked increase in the weight of lambs for the fall market. Beautiful scenes of sheep grazing in the mountains of Montana and California.

Balanced Plenty (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1938).

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, through its farm program, endeavors to restore a balanced economy. Phases of the AAA program in operation; soil improvement through the application of lime and chemicals; wood-lot and pasture improvement; terracing to prevent soil erosion. The film brings out the effects of farm surpluses, and emphasizes the interdependence of farm and city people in the broad economic scheme.

Better Days for Dixie (½ reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1939).

Phases of the work of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the South. Shows in animated photography what happens when there is a surplus of cotton, and how the South can cut down this surplus by diversifying crops and utilizing land for pastures.

Beware the Japanese Beetle (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1934).

This insect is thought to have entered the United States from Japan about 1916, spreading quickly throughout the East, where it has proved to be very injurious to a wide variety of flowers, crops, and trees. The film shows in detail the life history of the beetle from egg to adult, damage caused by this insect, and methods of beetle control. A popular picture designed especially for use in schools.

Big Game and the National Forest (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1933).

The national forests afford large areas where, under intelligent management, big-game species thrive. The rugged, forested topography provides retreats where they may rear their young in safety and range unmolested during closed seasons. Interesting photography of bighorn, antelope, bison, elk, moose, and mule deer.

Bip Goes to Town (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent and sound, released 1941).

A small farm boy from an unelectrified dairy farm visits a modern electrified dairy farm and creamery and sees what electricity can do. He is excited at the prospect of electricity on his farm through an electrical cooperative.

Blessings of Grass (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1940).

Range management in the western national forests. Shows how to perpetuate grazing lands by protecting them from overuse by livestock, and thus insure the income of ranchers and communities dependent on the livestock and grazing industry for a living.

Block That Termite (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1940).

The termite, a forest insect, lives in the ground and feeds on wood. Poor construction methods invite the ravages of these devastating insects. Shows methods of protecting infested buildings from further damage, and discusses points to be observed in undertaking new construction.

Bridge Building With the C. C. C. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1939).

Shows the construction of concrete and steel bridges in the national forests of California by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Enrollees learn not only the fundamentals of working with concrete and steel, but good work habits and safety as well. Not available for general distribution, but prints may be purchased.

Care of Baby Chicks (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1929).

Instructions on the care of baby chicks, woven into story form. A farmer and his wife seek to increase their cash income by raising chickens. A modern brooder is built, and day-old chicks are ordered by mail. Through proper care the farmer and his wife are able to raise a profitable flock. Their method of raising chickens is contrasted with the method of a neighboring farmer, who is unsuccessful in the poultry business.

Chaparral (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1935).

The chaparral of the Sierra Mountains is important to southern California as a reservoir. Over 80 percent of the water supply of the region comes from this source. This chaparral must be protected from fire. Carelessness can start a destructive conflagration—and does in this picture. Floods and erosion are followed by dry streams and ruined farms and orchards.

Choose To Live (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1940).

A picture on cancer control, for lay audiences, prepared for the United States Public Health Service. It tells the story of one woman's encounter with cancer, and presents a background of educational information on the subject.

Clearing Land (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1929).

Shows various methods of removing stumps and boulders from farm land, including burning, dynamiting, pulling out by means of tractor, mule-power for chain whips, use of the mallet or "Paul Bunyan" puller, and the handpower puller. Also discusses types of burners and blowers used by farmers in the United States.

Control of Worms in Hogs (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1934).

Portrays the life history and methods of control of various internal parasites that infest hogs including thorn-headed worms, nodular worms, stomach worms, roundworms, lungworms, and kidney worms.

Conveying and Measuring Irrigation Water (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1932).

Areas that rely on irrigation must have some accurate method of measuring and conveying water in order to distribute it equitably, eliminate waste, and extend the supply to as many people as possible. Shows devices and procedure worked out by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering for measuring, proportioning, and conveying irrigation water to farm lands; also points out the value of soil tests.

Cooperative Marketing—Eggs and Poultry (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1930).

Gives a comprehensive idea of the poultry industry on the Pacific coast, and methods used by cooperative associations in handling and marketing eggs and poultry. Of general interest to poultrymen and consumers.

Cooperative Wool—From Fleece to Fabric (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1938).

The story of wool, beginning on the western ranges, where droves of sheep are tended by herders and their dogs. A stop is made along the trail for shearing. Then is shown progress of the wool to market, to the great factories, and finally to the consumer. Marketing is an all-important chapter in this story. Cooperative marketing associations have been organized by wool growers to develop direct and efficient methods of selling. How these associations handle and market wool for their members is shown in detail.

Dangerous Dusts (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1936).

Dust explosions in grain elevators and industrial plants have resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives and millions of dollars' worth of property. United States Department of Agriculture chemical engineers conduct experiments to determine the causes and develop means of prevention. Scenes show the results of some of the most serious grain-dust explosions that have occurred in the United States.

Defend This Soil (½ reel, 16 mm., silent, released 1940).

To defend the land and its people, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has put into operation a national farm program, phases of which are illustrated in this picture. Brief scenes of strip cropping, terracing, liming pasture; the ever-normal granary to provide a constant abundance; parity income to balance farm and city buying power; conservation to save the soil. Excellent air view of strip cropping on contour.

Do Unto Animals (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1939).

Thousands of hogs, sheep, and cattle are killed or injured each year in transit to market, with tremendous loss resulting to stockmen and packers and needless suffering to animals. The United States Department of Agriculture and the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board seek to eliminate these conditions through improved methods of shipping.

Duck Farming (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1934).

Types of ducks raised commercially, including the Pekin, Muscovy, Runners, and Mallard; methods of brooding, feeding, and marketing. The largest duck farms are found in the Northeast because this area offers the best market. Shows in detail the operation of a duck farm on Long Island that produces and markets more than a million ducks annually.

Farm and City—Forward Together (½ reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent and sound, released 1939).

Shows the interdependence of the farmer and the city worker. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, through its farm program, is attempting to bring about better farm practices, which in turn will benefit the cities. Phases of the AAA farm program; soil improvement; planting trees, running contours, terracing for erosion control; adjusting acreage to meet market needs; storing for lean years during years of plenty.

Farm Women's Markets (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1934).

Producer and consumer meet to their mutual advantage in a large market managed by farm women. Farm products for sale—milk, cream, butter, cottage cheese, home-baked foods, sausage, dressed poultry—all graded to a high standard, speak for themselves. Exemplifies what similar groups are doing throughout the United States, and the possibilities in this type of enterprise.

Farmers in a Changing World (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1941).

A résumé of the world agricultural situation and the position of United States export crops; the help the Agricultural Adjustment Act can give through marketing quotas in providing a cushion from the economic shock of changed world conditions.

5-C Clubs of Cuba (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound. Spanish and English versions, released 1941).

Shows how the 5–C Clubs, comparable to the 4–H agricultural clubs of the United States, work for the improvement of Cuban farm life. Rare and beautiful scenes of rural life and agricultural activities; 5–C Club members in training, at work, and at play.

Food Makes a Difference (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1931).

To grow up strong and healthy, children, like plants and animals, must have the right food. In this picture the Bureau of Home Economics shows how diet affects growth, bones, and general health of laboratory animals. The story is then carried on to children by contrasting flashes showing boys and girls stunted and handicapped by malnutrition and healthy, happy children who have had the right food all their lives.

For Health and Happiness (1 reel, color, 16 mm., silent and sound, released 1941).

A series of scenes of lively, joyous children who from birth have had the right food, sunshine, affection, companionship, and intelligent care. Illustrates some signs of good growth and good nutrition that everyone can learn to recognize and to build for. The subjects selected range from infancy to college age. The picture shows food groups making up the diets that have contributed to the all-round development of these youngsters. It closes with the idea that children, developed as these have been, grow into adults well fitted to carry their share of responsibility and make the most of life's opportunities.

Forest Fires—or Game? (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent and sound, released 1931; revised 1934).

Protected forests provide homes for game birds and animals, for trout and bass in forest streams. Unusual photography shows quail, grouse, wild ducks, wild turkeys, moose, elk, deer, bears, and the elusive trout and bass in their native habitats. Forest fires, destructive logging methods, unrestricted hunting and fishing make restocking necessary. Methods of restocking game and fish are explained.

Forests and Men (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1934).

The story of the Civilian Conservation Corps, inaugurated not only for the conservation of forests, but for the rebuilding of men. Scenes show enrollment of the men, their arrival at the Army's conditioning camps and transportation to forest camps, where they clear brush and fallen timber, construct roads, build bridges, repair damage caused by erosion, fight forest fires, etc.

Forests and Streams (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1931).

Nature at work in the forests builds trees and soil, and supplies clear water in springs and streams to serve the farmer, the city dweller, and life everywhere. Rain water, caught in cupped leaves and suspended in spongy leafmold, soaks into the soil, and ascends the roots or descends into natural forest reservoirs. To protect and preserve water supplies, the film reveals that forest protection is necessary.

Four Thousand Gifts of the Forest (1 reel, color, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1940).

A pageant in color, with King Douglas Fir presiding, showing the multitude of products derived from trees, such as various forms of lumber, rayon, "movie" films, newspapers, plastics, lacquers, dyestuffs, and naval stores. This film may be obtained only through the Motion Pictures Section, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Friends of Man (4 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1930).

An entertainment picture which combines a good story with a lesson designed to teach the evils of burning off woodlands. The "friends of man" are the trees that will grow for the farmer as a profitable crop on otherwise idle land if given a chance, and protected from fire. Compares favorably with good commercial films in characters and acting.

Fruits, Vegetables, and Cooperation (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1941).

Bill shows his fellow farmers, by means of motion pictures, the benefits other farmers obtain by marketing their crops cooperatively. Jake, ultraconservative, offers many objections, but is finally won over to the idea of starting a local association on a small scale. The growing and cooperative marketing of such crops as celery, lettuce, potatoes, cherries, cranberries, mushrooms, peaches, apples, and citrus fruits are shown. "Believe it or not" scenes show unusual methods of farming.

Fungi Snare and Destroy Nematodes (½ reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1933; revised 1940).

Demonstrates under the microscope how certain fungi catch and devour nematodes. Explanatory lecture on the complicated process by which organic matter is broken down to enrich the soil.

Game Management (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1935).

Shows how game is managed in the Kaibab National Forest, where a combination of beautiful scenery and wildlife attracts thousands of tourists each year. Effort is made to balance the number of animals with the amount of forage produced on the range. Unusual photography of deer, buffalo, tassel-eared squirrels, mountain lions, and other wildlife.

Grasshoppers (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1939).

Grasshoppers threaten and destroy thousands of dollars' worth of crops in the agricultural areas of the Western States. Each fall, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine conducts a survey to determine where grasshoppers are liable to cause trouble the following spring, so that precautionary measures can be taken. Shows the life history of grasshoppers from egg to adult; identifies various species, and outlines methods of control.

Grassland (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound. English version released 1938; Spanish version released 1940).

Deals with that vast area comprising our western range country. This range, once capable of supporting 22,000,000 animal units, can now carry only half that number. Overstocking results in overgrazing. When the land is stripped of vegetation, erosion begins. How to prevent overgrazing and restore areas of desolation to productivity is the problem covered in this film. Interesting photography of sheep and cattle on the range.

Green Pastures (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1930).

Emphasizes the importance of protecting forage on grazing lands of the national forests. Shows how and why forage is depleted, and how overgrazing can be prevented by seasonal distribution of stock, proper location of salting and watering areas, and fencing.

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Gypsy and Brown-Tail Moths—Control Methods (1 reel, 35 mm., silent, released 1928).

The story of man's fight to prevent further spread of the gypsy and brown-tail moths. In the New England States these pests are a serious menace to both shade and fruit trees. To control them, the Federal and State Governments have set up barrier zones where all shipments of plants and shrubs must be inspected. Methods of eradication include spraying, dusting by airplane, and burning.

Gypsy and Brown-Tail Moths—Insect Enemies (1 reel, 35 mm., silent, released 1928).

Natural parasites have been introduced to aid in eradicating gypsy and brown-tail moths. The film shows in interesting detail how these parasites are bred and distributed, and how they work.

Harvesting Uncle Sam's Timber (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1926).

Our national forests comprise vast acreages of timberland from which millions of dollars' worth of trees are cut each year, yet the forests are not destroyed. Shows how the Forest Service manages the timber harvest to insure perpetuation of the forests.

Hold That Silt (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1941).

How an extremely difficult problem in water supply was solved by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The city of Santa Barbara depended on tree-covered mountain slopes for its water supply. A forest fire destroyed the chaparral, leaving bare slopes subject to erosion. Tons of earth washed down, filling more than a third of the city reservoir with silt. The C. C. C. attacked the problem, sowing mustard seed on the mountain slopes to check erosion until trees could grow again, and constructing dams to catch the silt before it reached the main reservoir. Scenes show C. C. C. enrollees at work constructing Mono and Caliente Dams. Not available for general distribution, but prints may be purchased.

Home Demonstration Work in the Southern States (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1939).

Home demonstration work shows the way to fuller and happier rural life in the South. Demonstrations carried on in the home and on the farm in home improvement, gardening, poultry raising, dairying, canning fruits and vegetables, smoking and canning fish, mattress making, clothing, handicraft, conducting farm women's markets, improving the farmstead.

Home Demonstration Work in the Western States (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1934).

Portrays the more important phases of home demonstration work in the West: Home improvement, food and nutrition, gardening, canning and drying fruits and vegetables, health, clothing the farm family, handiwork, utilization of home-grown wool, the family budget, farmstead beautification, recreation. Culture and contentment for the farm family are the ultimate goal of home demonstration workers in the Western States.

Home Demonstration Work—What It Is and Does (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent and sound, released 1936).

Illustrates the major activities in home demonstration work: Gardening; canning fruits and vegetables; curing and canning meats; making and remodeling clothes; refinishing furniture; making mattresses; handicraft; child guidance; family cooperation; family budgets; the model farm home. Scenes of home demonstration clubs, camps, and markets.

Horses and Bots (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1933).

Shows the three types of botflies; how they attack horses and mules, and render them useless for work; methods of treatment; how eradication campaigns are carried out.

How Forests Serve (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1931).

Teaches the value of the forest to mankind, and the importance of proper management. Some of the ways in which forests serve man: Provide work in the woods, in mills, at factories, in the building trades; provide for industry forest products such as lumber, telephone poles, bark for tanning extracts, dead trees for acid wood. Forests are important also for their scenic and recreational values.

How Seeds Germinate (1 reel, 35 mm., silent, released 1931).

Shows the actual germination of crimson clover and spring vetch over periods of from 3 to 7 days. Unusual slow-motion screen studies of plant growth, made by taking pictures at intervals of 3 to 7 minutes.

How To Grow Hogs (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1930).

Successful production of hogs depends largely on the quality of the stock. Shows fine specimens of Duroc-Jersey, Poland China, Chester White, and Tamworth boars, sows, and gilts. Also illustrates approved practices in feeding, pasturing, and weaning pigs; and methods for preventing parasitic and other diseases, as developed at the United States Department of Agriculture Research Center, Beltsville, Md.

I Pledge My Heart (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1937).

Story of the National 4–H Club Camp, woven into a background of historical shrines, impressive structures, and picturesque spots of the Nation's Capital. Music by the Marine Band Symphony Orchestra.

In the Beginning (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1937).

Prologue to life. Remarkable time-lapse cinemicrography of the ovulation, fertilization, and early development of the mammalian egg. Unusual exposition of a biological subject in the layman's language.

Irrigating Field Crops (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1932).

Shows the best methods and equipment for carrying water to farm lands. Various types of canals and dams; field ditching; flooding; the furrow method; corrugation; subirrigation; the border method; check system; the overhead or sprinkler system.

Irrigation—a Brief Outline (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1935).

Irrigation has made possible the cultivation of thousands of acres of otherwise arid land. Topographical conditions determine the method most practical for a given area. Shows types of irrigation systems of measuring water; necessary steps in preparing the land; methods of irrigating crops and orchards.

It Might Have Been You (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1933).

The story of the Priest River fire in northern Idaho, which, in 7 hours, destroyed over 23,000 acres of timber, 25 ranch houses, and rendered over 100 people homeless—all due to the carelessness of a ranch hand. What the Forest Service is doing to prevent such catastrophies.

Junior Cattlemen (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1939).

4–H Club boys select calves for their baby-beef project. Under the guidance of the county agent, these boys learn to feed and care for the animals until they are ready for showing at the spring stock show. Scenes show animals being washed and groomed for the show ring; competition for baby-beef prizes; prize-winning calves being judged and sold at auction.

Learn To Swim (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1938).

Teaches swimming by the confidence method. Explains and demonstrates the basic strokes, including the breast stroke, side stroke, back stroke, and crawl. Unusual under-water and slow-motion photography permits a clear analysis of the strokes as the swimmer moves through the water. Not available for general distribution, but prints may be purchased.

Lest We Forget (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1935).

The story of the Pickens Canyon fire and the Montrose flood in southern California. Pickens Canyon was covered by a dense chaparral, forming an important watershed. A forest fire denuded the area, leaving bare ground that could not absorb the deluge of a heavy rainstorm. Rushing waters sped through the canyon, flooding rivers and destroying life and property. Emphasizes the importance of preventing forest fires.

Lifesaving (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent and sound, released 1937).

An instructional film, showing strokes best adapted to lifesaving; approaches; breaking holds; carries; methods of rescuing by boat, by ring buoy. Complete picturization of the Schafer method of resuscitation. Under-water photography shows clearly the details of lifesaving work. Not available for general distribution but prints may be purchased.

Livestock and Mankind (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1938).

Animal husbandry and veterinary science increase the usefulness of domestic animals to mankind. Research, regulatory, and informational work of the United States Department of Agriculture: Cooperation with the States in the eradication of diseases; inspection of herds; laws regulating dairy conditions; livestock improvement; scientific poultry raising.

Marking Timber (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1926; revised 1940).

An informational film on marking timber for cutting. Under the terms of a national-forest sale, each live tree must be marked before it can be cut. A forest officer precedes the cutting crew, studying and marking trees that can be cut without damage to the forest. His skill determines largely the quality and quantity of the timber of the future.

Mosquitoes (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1933).

Life history of the mosquito. Species that cause malaria and yellow fever. Interesting under-water microscopic shots show the development of larvae and pupae into full-grown mosquitoes. The chief method of attack is the elimination of breeding places. Flushing stagnant pools, draining and filling swamps, spraying oil. Control measures in New Jersey, Florida, Panama.

Muddy Waters (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound. English version released 1937; Spanish version released 1940).

The story of land use and abuse in the Southwest. When occupied by Indians, the soil was securely anchored by vegetation. Forested mountains supplied crystal-clear water to irrigate crops. The white man transformed the area into a vast farming and stock-raising region. Overgrazing depleted the vegetation, leaving the land barren and subject to floods and erosion. Emphasizes the need for soil conservation.

New Woods for Old (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1929).

Designed to teach woodland owners a few simple rules of woods management and salesmanship. Shows Wendell, the owner of a tract of eastern hardwoods, following these simple rules with happy results for himself and his family.

Ocala (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1941).

A film on the Ocala National Forest in Florida. The "big scrub" is the name long ago applied to the sand-pine country in central Florida. It was a problem land, a rattlesnake-infested wasteland of scrub pine, from which flowed rivers of crystal water lined with palms and moss-festooned cypress. As the Ocala National Forest, it has been developed into an attractive and productive area.

On a Thousand Hills (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1930).

Fundamentals of range management for the maintenance of pasture for sheep. Good management of range plants makes good feed, which in turn fattens lambs and increases the prosperity of stockmen. Good management includes open herding, new bed grounds each night, and deferred grazing until range plants have had a chance to grow. Pastoral scenes of sheep grazing on hillsides in the West.

On the Road to Tomorrow (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1941).

Shows the youth of many lands and different races engaged in youth activities with widely divergent goals, all doing their best according to their lights; explains our own youth movement in the 4–H Clubs, representing the great basic industry of agriculture, its spread into many foreign lands, and the results and significance of work and training of 4–H Club members. Of general interest.

Operation of a Forest Nursery (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1938).

The nursery begins with the collection of seeds which are carefully treated and stored. Germination tests are made of collected seeds to determine their productivity. Selected seeds are sown in well-prepared beds and protected from excessive changes in temperature or other harmful factors by mulching until they germinate. Seedlings need constant care. In about 2 years they are ready for actual field planting. Detailed explanation of the varied, but important, jobs done in a large nursery.

Orchard Irrigation (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1932).

Illustrates practices in orchard irrigation: Contouring and terracing, which permit the use of steep land for orchards, and utilization of shallower soils; pressure systems that supply water from "stands" built in a pipe line at the end of tree rows; basin irrigation, adapted to flat slopes where large heads of water are available; overhead or sprinkler method that covers the entire surface like rain, giving perfect irrigation.

Our Daily Bread (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1938).

An animated cartoon, illustrating the ever-normal granary plan for wheat. Surplus wheat, stored in granaries during periods of high yield, can be drawn upon when crops are poor. Well-filled granaries can supply wheat at any time, whether yields have been good or poor. Farmers can buy, stores can sell, men can work, and there is bread for everyone.

Ovulation, Fertilization, and Early Development of the Mammalian Egg (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1935).

Silent version of the sound film, *In the Beginning.*

Parasites of the European Corn Borer (2 reels, 35 mm., silent, released 1934; revised 1941).

The results of a study, made by Department of Agriculture scientists, of parasites that may be utilized in the control of the European corn borer. Shows methods that have been worked out to grow and utilize these various parasites; how the parasites are liberated; and how the entomologist checks up on the value of the different species.

Pine Ways to Profit (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1939).

The constant increase in the number of ways pines can be used industrially makes the growing of this crop a profitable business. Covers methods of improving yield and quality to obtain the greatest return from tree growth for lumber, pulpwood, poles, piling, fence posts, shingles, and other forest products, and emphasizes the importance of protecting southern pines from fire. Sequences show the making of paper from pine pulp and the distillation of turpentine.

Plenty Without Waste (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1938).

An explanation, in animated photography, of the ever-normal granary plan with reference to corn. Under the old system, when the farmer had more corn than he could sell, prices dropped, farmers could not buy, workers lost their jobs. In lean years the farmer had little to sell, prices soared, city people could not buy. Under the ever-normal granary plan there is a constant supply of corn, hogs to sell every year, and bacon for all.

Plows, Planes, and Peace (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1941).

Shows how America's farmers, through the ever-normal granary and other parts of the AAA program, have provided abundant food supplies to meet the demands for national defense.

Pop Goes the Weevil (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1932).

Control of the sweetpotato weevil, presented in story form from incidents and reactions encountered by entomologists and others in the sweetpotato-growing area of the South. The story setting is in Louisiana, and features a sweetpotato grower who is unfamiliar with the sweetpotato weevil and reluctant to change his growing method. Through a series of costly rejections of his potatoes for market, he is finally won over to the use of approved control methods.

Pork on the Farm (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1940).

A well-filled smokehouse or cold-storage locker is insurance of a good home food supply. A brief introduction deals with the production of desirable hogs for home consumption. The technique of killing and dressing is well illustrated with emphasis on proper handling to avoid spoilage. Experts demonstrate cutting, curing, and the advantages of the cold-storage service now available in many communities.

Poultry—A Billion Dollar Industry (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1939).

Shows magnitude of the poultry industry in the United States; large and small poultry farms; hatcheries; markets; cold-storage plants and the handling of poultry products in cold storage; production-line methods of dressing poultry; the liquid-egg business; education and consumer aspects. Won first prize at the International Exposition of Agricultural Films in 1940.

Power and the Land (3½ reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1940).

Tells the story of a typical family-sized farm before and after electrification. The actors are real farm people, members of an REA cooperative. First half of picture beautifully photographed in low key, carries out the theme of darkness before the coming of electricity. Shows formation of electrical cooperative by farm group; illustrates savings and benefits brought by electricity.

Preparing To Irrigate (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1932).

Demonstrates the use of various machinery in the construction of irrigation ditches, including the Fresno, V-shaped crowder, wooden float, disk ridger, and grader; also the use of a weed machine and trash remover to keep the ditches free from obstructions. A dredger removes sediment, smooths the sides, and keeps the ditches in their original condition.

Prevent Forest Fires:

Trailer No. 1.—A Good Woodsman in the Woods (1/10 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1936).

Extreme precaution with fire is one of the important rules in forest etiquette. A good woodsman smokes in the open, and disposes of burning matches and cigarettes in a manner that precludes all possibility of starting a forest fire.

Trailer No. 2.—How To Build a Campfire (1/5 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1936).

The veteran woodsman makes his campfire in the open, digging a suitable trench in a cleared spot to enclose the fire. When the campfire has served his purpose, he takes extreme precaution to see that not a spark is left to cause a fire.

Trailer No. 3.—The Careful Fisherman (1/5 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1936).

Fishermen know that the clear, cold water of the fishing stream is distilled in the forest, and that forest fires are disastrous to both fish and stream. To help in the prevention of forest fires, the fisherman extinguishes burning matches and cigarettes in the stream.

Producing Quality Poultry (3/4 reel, 16 mm., silent, released 1939).

Color film on the production of poultry under the national poultry-improvement plan. Contrasts mongrel flocks with R. O. P. flocks. Emphasizes care in selecting stock from approved pullorum-tested breeding flocks. Method of testing for pullorum disease. Scenes in hatcheries where rigid inspection assures healthy chicks. State and Federal supervision of work under the national poultry-improvement plan.

Quality Milk (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1930).

The first essential in the production of quality milk is a healthy, accredited herd. Scenes show herds of Ayrshire, Guernsey, Jersey, and Holstein cows. The matter of feeding is considered; then sanitation. Cleanliness is observed in every phase of quality milk production: In the barnyard; in the barn, where there is also plenty of light and ventilation. Cows are curried and brushed; utensils are sterilized; the milk is placed in a cooler as each cow is milked, then in a refrigerator, where it is kept until loaded onto the milk truck. When loaded, the cans are covered with a tarpaulin to protect the milk from sun and dust.

Rain on the Plains (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1938).

Shows the causes and effects of wind erosion and dust storms on the southern Great Plains, and steps taken to reclaim ruined land. The rainfall in this area, if conserved, is usually sufficient to produce good crops. The urgent need is to conserve the rainfall so that a cover crop can be grown to hold the soil in place. To do this the Soil Conservation Service recommends certain farm practices, including contour tillage, terracing, strip cropping with alternate strips of wind-resistant crops, sodding, planting of windbreaks, and the construction of dams, all of which are demonstrated in this film.

Realm of the Honeybee (4 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1932).

The honeybee, sole manufacturer of beeswax and honey, is even more useful to man as nature's agent in cross pollination. Many plants would fail to seed, and many orchards fail to bear fruit but for the work of bees. The picture, photographed at the Government apiary at Somerset, Md., describes in interesting detail the life and work of bees. Unusual close-up photography.

Re-creation (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1940).

A vacation trip through some of the national forests which, for those participating, means practically re-creation. The forests, in addition to their scenic and recreational value, serve as storehouses for water, a means of preventing floods, and a source of supply for one of the Nation's leading industries by providing lumber for thousands of articles made in whole or in part from wood. Study guide available on request.

Regulated Deer Hunting (2 reels, 16 mm. and 25 mm., silent, released 1934; sound, 1935).

When deer become too numerous they overgraze available forage, kill young trees, and make good forest management impossible. An effort is made to maintain a balance between game and forage by trapping and transferring surplus deer to understocked areas, and by regulated deer hunts. This film describes in detail a regulated deer hunt on the Pisgah National Forest and Game Preserve in North Carolina. Of special interest to sportsmen.

Roads and Erosion (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1941).

Presents the outstanding measures now being used by farmers and highway departments throughout the country for the control of farm and highway erosion. Typical examples of erosion are shown along with cooperative conservation work of farmers and highway departments. The advantages of planned highway construction and highway erosion control in beautifying the roadside, reducing highway maintenance costs, and improving highway safety are summarized.

Roots in the Earth (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound. English and Spanish versions released 1940).

Concerns one of the oldest settled groups in the United States—those people, largely of Spanish and Mexican origin, living on the Rio Grande north of Elephant Butte Dam and Hot Springs, N. Mex. This group no longer has enough farm land, range land, or water to make a living from the land. The population constantly increases, and the land grows poorer through overuse. The film brings this problem to the public. Since there are many places in the United States where this same problem exists, the picture has more than local significance.

Sago Making in Primitive New Guinea (1 reel, 35 mm., sound, released 1931).

Shows how sago, a starchy product similar to tapioca, is produced by the savages of New Guinea. An explanatory talk is given by Dr. E. W. Brandes, who led an expedition to New Guinea, the home of sugarcane, in search of disease-resistant varieties. Dr. Brandes' verbal descriptions keep pace with the scenes and present to the audience an interesting picture of a little-known land and less-known industry.

Salt of the Earth (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1937).

Portrays the farm family and the farm as the basis of our civilization. Shows how the national welfare and sustenance—bread, raiment, employment, wealth—depend on the remote activities of the farm. Under each of these headings a series of striking scenes of production dissolve into scenes illustrative of consumption or resultant urban industry. Each brings out the fundamental importance of the farm in the national economic scheme.

Sam Farmer's Cotton (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1938).

Sam's county agent points out to him certain fundamentals in the production of good cotton, such as seed selection and treatment; proper planting and cultivation; fertilization; picking; terracing to control erosion; crop rotation, and the use of soil-building crops to restore organic matter to the soil; use of the proper poison to control the boll weevil. Sam follows the agent's suggestions, with marked improvement in his cotton crop and in his finances.

Save the Soil (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1932; revised 1940).

With no more virgin land to exploit, the United States is faced with the problem of conserving its soil to prevent an agricultural decline. Shows various ways of conserving soil fertility, including terracing and cover-cropping to prevent erosion; crop rotation; use of legumes to build up the nitrogen and humus content of the soil; control of waste caused by fire; use of manures, and commercial fertilizers when necessary.

Screwworms (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent and sound, released 1936).

Shows the life cycle, typical cases of infestation, and methods of controlling screwworms, which attack all kinds of animals, causing a loss of over 10 million dollars annually to livestock owners in the South.

Sheep in Louisiana (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1941).

On the gulf coast in Louisiana sheep are branded and turned loose to shift for themselves. Twice a year they are rounded up; in spring for the branding of the lambs and later for shearing. Shows the advantages derived from crossing of purebreds with native sheep; how crossing with Merino, Hampshire, and other breeds may improve wool and mutton production and yet retain the hardiness of native sheep. Purebreds do not survive on open range without feed, shelter, and care during the lambing season.

Sowing Mustard for Erosion Control (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1938).

When fire destroys the protective plant cover on mountain slopes, revegetation must be started as quickly as possible to check erosion and water run-off. Mustard has been found to be a cheap and effective plant for this purpose. Scenes show C. C. C. enrollees in southern California testing, weighing, and sowing mustard seed for watershed protection. In rough country, seed is scattered by airplane. Mustard reproduces naturally. In time native shrubs and plants will recapture the burned area and kill out the mustard, but the plant will have served its purpose. Not available for general distribution, but prints may be purchased.

Spring Shows and Beef Cattle (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1939).

Work stock and beef cattle on display. Farm scenes of grade and purebred cattle. Discussion of pastures and feeding. Herd improvement with empnasis on breeding-up from native stock, farm production of adequate supplies of hay and silage, improvement of pastures, and better management practices point the way to a more profitable beef-cattle industry in the South.

Stop Forest Fires! (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1936; revised 1939).

Each year, forest fires devastate large areas of woodland, with incalculable loss in wealth and life. Often these fires are caused by a lighted match or smoldering cigarette carelessly tossed away. Contains striking scenes of recent major forest fires, showing fire fighters at work and damage done to woods, wildlife, and soil in burned-over areas. An appeal to everyone to take precaution with fire in the woods. Study guide available on request.

Strength of the Hills (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1941).

In the hill country of the lower Ohio and in the Ozark Mountains the forests have always played an important part in the support of community life. These God-fearing people have come to realize that the strength of the hill country lies in its farms and forests.

Sugarcane (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1938).

Traces the rise and decline of the sugarcane industry in Louisiana, and the subsequent introduction and development of disease-resistant varieties and other improvements resulting from the cooperative research of Federal and State agencies, which have gradually rehabilitated the sugar industry. Shows in interesting detail how sugarcane is grown and harvested, and how sugar is manufactured Awarded a prize in the professional class at the International Exposition of Agricultural Films in 1940.

Suppressing Foot-and-Mouth Disease (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1939).

Short history of the disease in America, with map showing areas where outbreaks have occurred. How the disease may be transmitted. Eradication measures responsible for preventing spread of the disease in the United States: Rigid quarantine regulations; slaughter of infected or exposed animals and burial or cremation; thorough cleaning of premises; disinfection of trucks and railroad cars; inspection of animals in infected areas; removal of quarantine only when the area is proved to be freed of the infection. Includes scenes taken in California during the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease in 1924.

TB or Not TB (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1928).

Portrays the close relation between tuberculosis of poultry and swine, and methods of combating the disease. As the story progresses, a young farmer encounters various difficulties resulting from previous failure to observe hygienic principles in the management of his poultry flock, and concludes that it pays to protect the health of his livestock.

Telephone Line Construction (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1938).

Explains briefly the principles followed by the United States Forest Service in the construction of telephone lines in national forests. The lookout is considered the eyes of the forest, but it must have lines to carry messages. Scenes explain pole-line specifications, the creosote treatment, framing, erection of poles, guying, and bracing anchors, the placing of insulators and cross arms on the poles; the stringing of wire. Two types of line are explained—the grounded circuit line, and the metallic circuit line. Not available for general distribution, but prints may be purchased.

Terracing in the Northeast (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1939).

One of the chief problems of farmers in the Northeast is soil erosion. Terracing, combined with other phases of a well-rounded soil conservation program, keeps soil and water losses to a minimum. Covers the various steps in terracing: Points to consider in planning the system; establishing outlets to handle excess water; laying out terrace lines on the contour; actual machine operations.

The ABC of Forestry (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent and sound; released 1933; revised 1937).

Teaches the fundamentals of tree growth, from the seed until the time the tree is ready for harvest. Shows trees to be builders and conservers of soil; the spongy forest floor an important medium for the storage of water. Man can assist Nature to produce timber of the kind, quality, and amount he desires by employing good forestry practices such as proper planting, thinning, pruning, and cutting—all demonstrated in the film. Study guide available on request.

The Babcock Test (½ reel, 35 mm., sound, released 1931).

A historical account, by the late Stephen M. Babcock, of how he arrived at what is known as the Babcock test—a test for determining the butterfat content of milk.

The C. C. C. at Work—Lake States (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1937).

The most important C. C. C. project in the Lake States region is reforesting cut-over areas. Shows how reforestation is accomplished, including the selection of seed, operation of nurseries, preparation of soil for planting, and transplanting seedlings. Methods of planting are explained in detail. Additional scenes show the building and improvement of trails, portages, and roads; construction of check dams; building of fire lanes; and erection of lookout towers, so important in fire detection and fire fighting. Not available for general distribution, but prints may be purchased.

The Cicada (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1937).

Life story of the 17-year locust. The nymph emerges from the ground in spring and crawls up a nearby plant. After spending considerable time anchoring its claws securely, it begins the laborious task of emerging from its shell, first splitting the back, and then by supreme effort becoming free. After resting, the insect fills its blunt wing pads with air and liquid. Snowy white upon emergence, the Cicada within an hour has turned dark brown. Its wings are now flat and dry. The female deposits her eggs in slits made in young twigs. Less than 2 weeks after the eggs are laid the new generation hatches. The young nymphs drop to the ground and burrow into the soil, where they remain for 17 years. Unusual cinematography.

The Egg-Marketing Industry in the United States (2 reels, 35 mm., silent, released 1930).

More than 2 billion eggs are produced annually in the United States, and egg marketing has become an important industry. Shows every step in marketing, from the time eggs are gathered and delivered to the packing plant until they reach the consumer.

The Forest—and Health (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent and sound, released 1934).

How the forest ministers to the spiritual and physical health of mankind. This picture, made in the mountains of New England and in the southern Appalachians, includes many beautiful scenic shots; also camp scenes illustrative of the activities of the Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Y. M. C. A., campers and hikers in general.

The Home Place (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1941).

The American farmstead, from colonial times to the present; its physical aspect and its spiritual significance. Includes many shots of homes of historic interest from coast to coast. Points out the types of domestic architecture that have survived and therefore are worthy of perpetuation.

The Japanese Beetle—Life History, Damage, and Spread (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35mm., silent, released 1933).

Origin of the Japanese beetle; its introduction into the United States; how to identify it; life cycle; examples of damage caused. Japanese beetle traps determine the spread of this insect.

The Japanese Beetle—Methods of Control (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1933).

Shows in detail all present methods employed to combat the Japanese beetle. Spraying, dusting, fumigating; inspection of farm produce and nursery stock; roadside inspection to prevent the spread of this pest to uninfected areas.

The Land—To Have and To Hold (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1940).

Shows how the cooperative mortgage credit system works in the everyday lives of John and Mary Farmer, who are typical of the 600,000 members of national farm-loan associations now using their own credit system to achieve the goal of owning debt-free farms.

The Life of Plants (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1935).

Shows by time-lapse photography the growth of a seed, from the time it falls to the ground until it has developed into a full-grown plant. The different stages, characteristics, and development of the different parts of the plant in process of growth are explained. Use of magnifying lenses for photography in this film brings out important botanical details.

The Living Land (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1939; revised 1940).

Farming in the United States covers a wide variety of commodities. They all come from a common source—the good earth. The land, productive or otherwise, is the heritage of successive generations. Illustrates the importance of keeping the good land good.

The Master Farmer (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1929).

Portrays achievements of representative "master farmers," exemplifying the things that make for true success in farming: Maintenance of soil fertility; high-quality livestock; home production of food and of feed for livestock; keeping businesslike records; a well-equipped house; an attractive farmstead; a liberal attitude toward home life and the education of children; a progressive and active citizenship.

The Milky Way Out (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1938).

Improvement in dairy farming in the South. Through a movement started by county agents, farmers have improved their herds, transformed worn-out lands into permanent pasture, and established a supplemental industry which has solved the one-crop problem, and brought about a higher standard of living.

The Mormon Cricket (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1939).

Mormon crickets, so-called because of their threat to the Mormon pioneers, infest the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, sweeping down to attack farm crops in the lower country. Shows the life history and habits of these pests; migration; damage caused; methods developed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for their control.

The Mosquito—Public Enemy (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1935; revised 1940).

Sound version of the silent film *Mosquitoes.*

The National Poultry Improvement Plan (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1937).

A national plan formulated to meet the need for organized poultry-improvement programs on breeding and pullorum-disease control. (Silent version in two reels, Part 1, *Improvement in Breeding,* and Part 2, *Pullorum Control.*)

The National Poultry Improvement Plan, Part 1, Improvement in Breeding (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1938).

Outlines methods to be followed in breeding poultry for high egg production and breeding quality.

The National Poultry Improvement Plan, Part 2, Pullorum Control (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1938).

Shows different approved methods of testing for pullorum disease, and its control.

The Negro Farmer (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1938).

Outlines the work of the Federal and State Extension Services among southern Negroes; shows what is being done to further the cause of better farming and better living. Incidental music by the Tuskegee Institute Choir.

The River (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1939).

A dramatic documentary film of the Mississippi River—what it has done, and what man has done to it. A persuasive indictment of our practices of the past, and what we should do in the future if we are to avoid soil and lumber losses and the disastrous effects of floods. A conscious attempt to present a fundamental national problem so factually and so dramatically that those who see the picture will be moved to action.

The Sign of Dependable Credit (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1941).

Portrays the need for a specialized credit system to provide farmers with short-term loans, and tells how the farmer-controlled production credit associations are filling this need. Also shows how this cooperative credit system puts city dollars to work not only on farms where the major crops are raised, but also in the raising of such specialized products as rice, cigar tobacco under acres of cloth, and oysters.

The Story of the Blue Crab (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1935).

Picture of the blue crab. Its distribution. Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, from which studies were conducted. Trawling operations offshore. Tagging crabs. "Doublers" or mating crabs. Crab anatomy. Growth stages, from pin-point size to adult. Molting. Other kinds of crabs. Packing soft crabs. Steaming, picking, and packing crab meat. Crab map of tomorrow, showing sanctuaries.

The Tree of Life (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1938).

A dramatic presentation of the importance of forests in our national life; the aims and achievements of the United States Forest Service in forest management; methods advocated to insure perpetuation of forests on both publicly and and privately owned land. Discusses the principle of "sustained yield," which embodies periodic cutting of trees selected in a manner to insure a growth equal to or greater than the cut, and emphasizes the need for general adoption of the principle by private owners of forest lands. Study guide available on request.

The Will and the Way (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1935).

The story of the remodeling and modernizing of an 80-year-old farmhouse—a demonstration of what can be accomplished by utilizing materials such as wood, sand, and stone found on the farm. For woodwork the Ford family utilizes oak and wild cherry, grown in the farm woodlot and sawed with a portable sawmill. Stone for the walls is obtained from an abandoned house. Excavation and foundation work is done by the owner. Follows each step in remodeling until a modern home emerges.

Three Counties Against Syphilis (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1939).

Three counties in southeastern Georgia join with the State and United States Public Health Services in setting up a demonstration project for the control of syphilis. Systematic efforts are made to find cases of syphilis and bring them to treatment at one of the city or community clinics. Mobile clinics reach individuals in rural areas. Shows how communities, mobilized with weapons of medicine and modern public health, can stamp out this disease. Delicate treatment, suitable for any audience.

Trail Riders of the Wilderness (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1935).

The record of an American Forestry Association tour of primitive areas of the Flathead and Lewis and Clark National Forests. Members of the party motor by bus from Missoula, Mont., to a base camp where they are supplied with horses, a pack train, camping equipment, and guides. Shows the many points of interest covered by the party on a 10-day riding trip over trails leading to the South Fork and Sun River areas of western Montana.

Treasure of the Forest (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1941).

A picture on the forest-products industry of Sweden. Shows the cutting and transportation by sleighs, trucks, electric railways, and waterways, of logs to the pulp- and saw-mills; cutting logs into lumber and pulpwood; the manufacture of wood pulp, paper and viscose; the conversion of viscose into rayon fibers.

Trees To Tame the Wind (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1940).

A narrative story of the planting of field windbreaks and shelterbelts in the prairie States, where farmers are cooperating with the United States Forest Service in one of the most unusual tree-planting programs ever undertaken, in an effort to reclaim land ruined by wind and drought. Trees planted 4 or 5 years ago are high enough to indicate their value in the protection of crops and soil. Study guide available on request.

Trout-Stream Improvement (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1937).

Made as a training film for C. C. C. camps engaged in stream-improvement work, in order to clarify the job and increase efficiency. Shows types of structures and control means to restore trout streams; step by step contruction of various types of dams, deflectors, and covers in flat-country streams, with reasons for their use, and their effect on streams; rearing ponds where trout are grown. When large enough to transplant, the fish are carried to streams that are in suitable condition, and released. Care must be taken not to subject them to a sudden change in temperature.

Tuberculosis in Poultry and Swine (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1941).

The occurrence of tuberculosis in fowls, especially in the North Central States where the disease is prevalent, is described. The disease is shown to be transmissible from poultry to swine. Shows the recommended procedure to eradicate the disease, and thereby save millions of dollars to farmers and conserve the food supply.

Turkey Business (1 reel, 35 mm., silent, released 1930).

Wild turkeys, once abundant on the Atlantic coast, were domesticated by the early settlers. Domestic breeds include the Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red, Black Narragansett, and Slate. Blackhead, a scourge which affects turkeys, threatened the industry until scientific methods were developed for control of the disease. Shows how to manage a turkey farm; the use of modern incubators and brooders; the necessity for clean range and absolute separation from chickens which may spread blackhead; demonstrations in killing, plucking, and grading; cooperative marketing.

Two Generations (4 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1932).

The story of a young man who has inherited the family homestead, and is trying to make a living from the soil, which in his section is hilly and offers a doubtful future. A large part of the estate is covered with hardwood timber. A friend in the State forest service explains how, with proper care and management, the woods can be made to return a good profit. When the picture closes, the owner is well on the road to success. Scenes filmed in the central hardwood districts of Kentucky. Designed to illustrate better forestry practices and emphasize the necessity for preventing forest fires.

Unburned Woodlands (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1931).

The advantages of unburned woodlands are contrasted with the disadvantages of burned-over areas. Unburned woodlands, carefully tended, will provide timber and industry for this and succeeding generations. The forest litter checks the run-off from rains and melting snows, thus preventing floods and erosion and conserving water for forest springs and streams. The forest provides a home for wildlife and a place of beauty and recreation for mankind. Burned woodlands benefit no one.

Vanishing Herds (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1940; revised 1941).

A grandfather tells his grandchildren how bison, elk, and other game animals, once plentiful, have been almost exterminated during his lifetime, and what is being done on the national forests to restore species of wildlife and protect them from extinction. Game is managed so that the size of the herds will not exceed the capacity of the range, and conditions will be right for the animals to feed, hide, sleep, play, and bring up their young, thus insuring against "vanishing herds." For juvenile audiences.

We Can Take It (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1935).

The story of the Civilian Conservation Corps in California. Scenes show enrollment and transportation of men to a site in the national forest where camp barracks are constructed; camp life, including first aid and vocational instruction; men at work on trails, telephone lines, erosion control, recreational developments. One of the big projects featured is the Ponderosa Way, a 650-mile firebreak to protect the Ponderosa pine of the national forest. The spirit and loyalty of the C. C. C. is demonstrated in a fire-fighting sequence, which also shows fire-fighting methods used on brushlands of the western mountains.

What Price Fire? (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1931).

When forests are destroyed by fire, game and fish are destroyed, and also vacation grounds and the business enterprises dependent on their use. The importance of preventing fires is brought home to Dan Crockett when a fire sweeps the California mountain region where he has conducted a successful tourist business. Dan is left without means of livelihood, but he does locate the criminal who started the fire, and gives him a thrashing. Riding out over the burned area to study the effects of the fire on the trees, shrubs, wildlife, and soil, he meets Uncle Charlie, who agrees that for economic and social reasons, it certainly pays to prevent forest fires.

White Fringed Beetle (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1940).

Farmers cooperate with State and Federal authorities to stamp out this new menace to agriculture in the South. Description of the beetle from egg to adult, with particular attention to the larva or grub which causes the principal damage by gnawing and burrowing into the underground stems, roots, and tubers of many different plants. Methods used for beetle control are demonstrated.

Why Moths Leave Home (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1930).

Close-up of the clothes moth, of which there are two species—the casemaking moth and the webbing moth. We see them develop from eggs to adults. The adult moth, or miller, deposits eggs in fabrics. From these eggs come worms, or larvae, which feast on woolens, furs, feathers, bristles, and other materials. Shows examples of damage caused by moths, and discusses measures that may be taken to protect garments and other articles from destruction.

Winged Warfare (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1927).

Thousands of dollars' worth of damage to cotton crops is caused annually by the boll weevil. Dusting cottonfields with powdered poison has been found to be one of the most effective ways of controlling the insect. Of all the different types of machinery put to use by cotton growers to dust cottonfields, the airplane has proved to be the most practical and least expensive to operate. The film, adapted from Harris Dickson's story, *A Borgia of the Air*, shows how commercial dusting units spray cottonfields to control the boll weevil.

Winter Sports in the National Forests of California (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, released 1939).

Winter landscapes in the national forests. Formerly inaccessible regions are unlocked by giant snow plows so that all who love the great outdoors can journey to fields of winter sports. Exhilarating scenes of skating, skiing, tobogganing; winter-sports carnivals; cross-country ski races; "slalom" race; ski jumping.

Winter Wonderland (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1938).

Federal and State Governments make available to the public areas suitable for winter sports in national and State forests and parks. Hiking, skating, tobogganing, skiing, mushing, snowshoeing, and other sports are enjoyed by thousands of people each winter. Scenes show some of the facilities provided for the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. Excellent photography of winter scenes in the national forests.

Wise Land Use Pays (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1938).

A study of land management in the South. Discusses principles of soil conservation and erosion control by wise cropping, planting on contour, and terracing; the construction of terraces; general drainage problems, including methods of planting gullies; locating farm buildings to the best advantage of the farm as a whole; reforestation of land unsuited to crops or pasture.

Wizards of Svalöf (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1941).

On genetics, mostly of wheat. From the time of Linnaeus (1707–78), Sweden has been in the fore in plant improvement. Shows scientists of the Swedish Seed Union at Svalöf at work, and the four methods of plant improvement which are well illustrated: (1) Improvement by selection, practiced from earliest times; (2) scientific crossing to produce hybrids and to fix desirable characteristics; (3) the changes brought about in some seeds by exposure to X-rays; (4) the newest and most spectacular method by treatment of seed with chemicals, thereby doubling the chromosomes and producing radical changes in plant varieties.

Wool—Marketing and Manufacture (3 reels, 35 mm., silent, released 1932).

The handling of wool from herd to market, and the essential steps in the manufacturing process. The story begins in Wyoming, where sheep are being sheared. Fleeces are tied with paper twine, packed, and shipped to a warehouse, where the wool is graded and marketed. Some of the wool is followed to the mill, where it passes through many processes before it becomes yarn; then the yarn, as it is being woven into cloth. The closing scenes present some of the many uses that are made of wool.

Worst of Farm Disasters (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, released 1941).

A posterlike warning of the havoc caused by fire on the farm with a summary of how electricity, properly used, can help to prevent farm fires.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1941